

Partly cloudy today; probably showers at night or tomorrow; light east to south winds.

Number 2905.

The Washington Times

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1902.

A WASHINGTON PAPER FOR WASHINGTON PEOPLE.
The Price of the TIMES is Two Cents—Do Not Pay More to Newsboys.

Price Two Cents.

MINERS' CONVENTION EXTENDS THE STRIKE.

Delegates Decide to Fight the Present Issues to a Finish.

NO STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC

Gathering to Meet Again This Morning to Consider the Struggle.

THE VOTE AS ANNOUNCED

Majority in Favor of Making Resistance to the Operators and Keeping the Men Out Numbered More Than One Hundred—President Mitchell Silent.

Hazleton, Pa., May 15.—The second day's session of the Mine Workers' convention adjourned at 6 o'clock, after declaring for a strike by a majority of 112. President Mitchell, at the close of the meeting, announced to the waiting crowds outside that the delegates had decided to continue the temporary suspension by declaring a strike. Further than this he declined to impart any information concerning the proceedings, but will give out a statement after the final session tomorrow, which begins at 9 o'clock.

Strike Sentiment Grew.
The strike sentiment was stronger previous to the opening of the convention this morning than yesterday, and it was plain that unless some concessions were granted a strike order would be the result. The strike supporters were everywhere in evidence in their campaign to win over the wavering delegates. One of them said: "We must work out our own salvation. It is strike now or never. We have delayed it long enough, and we cannot now turn back."
The committee of credentials made its final report at the morning session, after which the question of the hour was introduced by President Mitchell's report. This was in the form of an exhaustive presentation of his negotiations with the Civic Federation and the presidents of the coal companies. Then followed a debate which continued until the noon hour, and again taken up at the afternoon session.

Voting Began Late.
Both sides were given ample opportunity to present their views, and the addresses of those opposed to radical action were fervent and pleading. The voting began at 4 o'clock, and the count occupied nearly two hours.

Districts 1 and 9 ran close, those favoring strike having a slight advantage, but district No. 7, which comprises the middle Lehigh district, was to a man in favor of strike. The vote as announced was: For strike, 461 1-2; against, 349 2-3; majority, 112 1-2.
Some seventy-four votes were not cast, the delegates presumably being absent. Calling out of the engineers and pumpmen at the collieries was deferred over to tomorrow, and a delegate stated that this will probably be left to the discretion of Mr. Mitchell and three district presidents.

BROOKS INQUEST RESUMED.

Two Inmates of Elmira Reformatory Give Testimony Regarding Miss Burns.

NEW YORK, May 15.—When the inquest in the case of Walter S. Brooks, who was shot in the Glen Island Hotel on February 14, was resumed today before Coroner Brown, William M. Fink, an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, testified that he knew Florence Burdette, first met her in February, 1901, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Fink said that he saw a revolver in Florence Burdette's possession in February, 1901. Joseph G. Wilson, also an inmate of Elmira Reformatory, testified that she once told him she was very fond of Brooks, but that she had heard another girl was going with him, and that if he left her he would have to suffer for it.
The hearing will be resumed tomorrow.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE NOW LYING AT DEATH'S DOOR

Venerable English Ambassador Critically Ill.

His Advanced Age Makes It Doubtful That He Will Recover From His Present Severe Attack.

Lord Pauncefote of Preston, the venerable British ambassador, and dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, was critically ill last night, and there is every reason to believe that his death is imminent. He is past seventy years, and his advanced age forbids the hope that he will rally from his present attack.
Lord Pauncefote's chief ailment is rheumatic gout, which has attacked his heart and the vital organs. This disease has laid him low many times in the past several years, but his vigorous constitution and pluck always brought him back to a fair degree of health.

In a conventional way there never was a more picturesque figure in Washington than Lord Pauncefote. He was known by sight to everybody. His sturdy frame, his white hair and mustache, his ruddy English complexion, and his general manner and appearance all combined to make him a man to be marked in a crowd.

His courtesy was unfailing. It was not confined to those of his social and official circles, but it was extended to everybody with whom he came in contact. William Gwin, the veteran negro messenger to the Secretary of State, who died recently, was one of those who knew and appreciated the kindly sympathy and democracy of the British nobleman.
Gwin suffered also from rheumatism, and Lord Pauncefote, on his frequent visits to the State Department, never failed to exchange opinions with the messenger as to their respective symptoms.

Lord Pauncefote, who was then Sir Julian Pauncefote, came here in 1855 as the successor of Lord Sackville-West.

BIG POOL FORMING TO FIGHT SHIP MERGER

Talk in British House of Commons of Retaliatory Measure Against the Morgan Combine.

LONDON, May 15.—The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says there is talk among members of the House of Commons of a retaliatory combination against Mr. Morgan's North Atlantic trust.
Ten members have promised to pool as a nucleus £100,000 toward building and working a line of Atlantic cableboats. They will ask the Great Britain exporters to bind themselves to patronize these vessels, and will try to obtain postoffices and admiralty subsidies.
Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., advocated government support of such schemes.

GOULDS MAY CONSTRUCT ROAD TO WASHINGTON

Probability That Line to This City May Form Part of Western Maryland Development.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—There is a strong probability that the Gould interests will build to Washington as one of their plans for developing the Western Maryland Railroad. It was reported in railroad circles today that such a project was being considered.

The pressure brought to bear on Congress which led to the adoption of an amendment to the terminal railroad bill now pending providing that the terminals to be built shall be kept open to any other railroad reaching the National Capital besides the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania is said to have been caused by the desire of an entrance for the Goulds.

Mr. F. S. Landstreet, one of the managers of the Fuller syndicate, made a flying visit to Baltimore today to secure some information connected with the arrangements being made to pay for and take possession of the Western Maryland Railroad. When asked about the project to build to Washington he said:

"I don't know that such a move has been determined upon, but I can say that we would like to see the open door proposition in the terminal bill adopted, so that we could use the property if such a decision were made."

The bakers have struck, but there is sufficient bread for three days.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Swedish strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

The strikers are orderly.

COURSE TO BE TAKEN BY BOER CONFERENCE

Method of Procedure by Which the Decision of the Burghers Will Be Reached.

BERLIN, May 15.—The London correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette" says he is informed that the first business of the Boer peace delegates at the coming meeting will be an exhaustive conference between the individual delegates of the various groups. Then a vote will be taken on the main question in the following manner:
The individual delegates will not vote personally as plenipotentiaries, but will select a number of their men, who will vote for or against surrender.
Afterward the chief leaders will assemble in Pretoria and conduct the final negotiations.

SWEDEN STRIKES FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Demonstration Intended as Object Lesson to Parliament, Showing What May Happen.

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—An unusual situation prevails in this country. All the workmen in Sweden were ordered to strike for universal suffrage, and without exception they have complied.

The result is that work has ceased everywhere. There is no traffic or business of any kind and the newspapers are not being printed.

Riots Not Expected.

The garrisons in all the chief cities of Sweden have been re-enforced, especially here. Riots are not expected unless the police irritate the people. Discussion opened today in both houses of parliament on the government bill for election reform. The bill is regarded as weak and complicated. It does not satisfy any party, and least of all does it meet the popular demand for the extension of the franchise.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

Nearly All Trades Affected.

The water supply, telephone, telegraph, posts and railways have not yet been disturbed. Shipping, however, has stopped in Stockholm, but not in all the towns. Almost all the factories have closed down. All drinking bars and retail stores are closed.

The national strike, which will last only three days, is intended to show what may be expected if the popular demand is now frustrated. Today's opening of the national strike in all parts of Sweden will be imposing, though quiet. The strikers are orderly.

DETECTIVES KIDNAP GAYNOR AND GREENE

Case Likely to Make Trouble for Canadians

Col. John F. Gaynor and Capt. B. D. Greene, who are desired in Savannah to face trial on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government, were yesterday kidnapped from Quebec by Montreal detectives and hurried off on a swift tug toward the latter city.
Nothing is known at the State Department of the arrests. The probabilities are that the case will cause an interesting clash of authority in Canada.

JUSTICE BRADLEY VERY ILL.

Physicians Unable to Diagnose Immediate Cause of Trouble.

Justice Andrew C. Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District, is very ill at his home, 1013 I Street. Yesterday afternoon he was in an unconscious condition, and his physicians have not yet determined the immediate cause of his trouble.

For some days Justice Bradley complained of a pain in his head, and since Saturday has not been at the City Hall. Justice Bradley's condition was not considered as being very serious until yesterday morning, when a decided change for the worse took place.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

Justice Bradley is very ill.

DETROIT AIR PRESSURE AIDED VOLCANO FLAME'S WORK

Inspection of Wreckage of St. Pierre Horror Reveals Strange Facts.

RUINED CITY RESEMBLES POMPEII
Many Victims Were Far Out of Reach of the Volcanic Fires.
SAW MONT PELEE EXPLODE
Inhabitant of Morne Rouge Tells How the Mountain Burst and Sent Its Death-Dealing Cloud Down Upon the City—Many Escaped by Diving.
PORT DE FRANCE, May 15.—The approach to St. Pierre is easier. The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished and representatives of the commercial houses from Port de France are digging in search of documents and valuables.
The town is a mass of indescribable ruins, which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top.
The number of the victims is so great in spots that in the great heaps of crumbling dead identification of individuals is difficult.
The deadly odor makes the work dangerous to the searchers. Thus far 2,000 bodies have been found and disinterred from the ruins. Of these 392 have been buried.
Work of Pressure.
On the ground floor room of the hospital there is a mass of twisted iron beds to be seen, but no trace of fire. It is supposed that an enormous puff of gas produced a great atmospheric pressure. The formation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas doubtless caused thousands to die of sheer suffocation before the fire itself reached them.
This would explain the condition of the bodies which are covered by superficial asellings and superficial burns, caused by the great cloud of fire which followed the first gust of gas from the volcano.
After this there came a shower of stones, some as large as apples. All the dead are covered by a layer of ashes ranging in depth from a few inches to a foot or more.
Saw Mountain Burst.
An inhabitant of Morne Rouge, a town of 600 inhabitants, seven kilometers from St. Pierre, who was watching the volcano at the moment of the catastrophe, says that there were seven luminous points on the volcano's side just before it burst. He said that all about him when the explosion came there was a terrible suction of air, which seemed to be dragging him irresistibly toward the mountain in spite of his resistance.
The volcano then emitted a sheet of flame, which swept down toward St. Pierre. There was no sharp distinct sound of explosion, as when a great cannon is fired, but only a faint rumbling.
He thinks that the entire outbreak that did all the work of havoc did not last more than thirty seconds.
Then there was complete darkness for ten minutes, caused by the dense volumes of sulphurous smoke and clouds of dust and shattered rocks.
Out of Fire's Reach.
A few trunks of trees still standing show that the wave of fire stopped about two hundred meters from the suburb of Carbet. The houses are almost all destroyed in that place. On the Cluse estate, near St. Pierre, a few buildings are untouched. Those who were in them, however, were all found dead. They had been suffocated. The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage, to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins as though about to get in the carriage when stricken down. A boy lay dead at his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house, he

SAW MONT PELEE EXPLODE

Inhabitant of Morne Rouge Tells How the Mountain Burst and Sent Its Death-Dealing Cloud Down Upon the City—Many Escaped by Diving.

PORT DE FRANCE, May 15.—The approach to St. Pierre is easier. The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished and representatives of the commercial houses from Port de France are digging in search of documents and valuables.

The town is a mass of indescribable ruins, which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top.

The number of the victims is so great in spots that in the great heaps of crumbling dead identification of individuals is difficult.

The deadly odor makes the work dangerous to the searchers. Thus far 2,000 bodies have been found and disinterred from the ruins. Of these 392 have been buried.

Work of Pressure.

On the ground floor room of the hospital there is a mass of twisted iron beds to be seen, but no trace of fire. It is supposed that an enormous puff of gas produced a great atmospheric pressure.

The formation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas doubtless caused thousands to die of sheer suffocation before the fire itself reached them.

This would explain the condition of the bodies which are covered by superficial asellings and superficial burns, caused by the great cloud of fire which followed the first gust of gas from the volcano.

After this there came a shower of stones, some as large as apples. All the dead are covered by a layer of ashes ranging in depth from a few inches to a foot or more.

Saw Mountain Burst.

An inhabitant of Morne Rouge, a town of 600 inhabitants, seven kilometers from St. Pierre, who was watching the volcano at the moment of the catastrophe, says that there were seven luminous points on the volcano's side just before it burst.

He said that all about him when the explosion came there was a terrible suction of air, which seemed to be dragging him irresistibly toward the mountain in spite of his resistance.

The volcano then emitted a sheet of flame, which swept down toward St. Pierre. There was no sharp distinct sound of explosion, as when a great cannon is fired, but only a faint rumbling.

He thinks that the entire outbreak that did all the work of havoc did not last more than thirty seconds.

Then there was complete darkness for ten minutes, caused by the dense volumes of sulphurous smoke and clouds of dust and shattered rocks.

Out of Fire's Reach.

A few trunks of trees still standing show that the wave of fire stopped about two hundred meters from the suburb of Carbet. The houses are almost all destroyed in that place. On the Cluse estate, near St. Pierre, a few buildings are untouched.

Those who were in them, however, were all found dead. They had been suffocated. The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage, to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins as though about to get in the carriage when stricken down.

A boy lay dead at his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house, he

SAW MONT PELEE EXPLODE

Inhabitant of Morne Rouge Tells How the Mountain Burst and Sent Its Death-Dealing Cloud Down Upon the City—Many Escaped by Diving.

PORT DE FRANCE, May 15.—The approach to St. Pierre is easier. The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished and representatives of the commercial houses from Port de France are digging in search of documents and valuables.

The town is a mass of indescribable ruins, which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top.

The number of the victims is so great in spots that in the great heaps of crumbling dead identification of individuals is difficult.

The deadly odor makes the work dangerous to the searchers. Thus far 2,000 bodies have been found and disinterred from the ruins. Of these 392 have been buried.

Work of Pressure.

On the ground floor room of the hospital there is a mass of twisted iron beds to be seen, but no trace of fire. It is supposed that an enormous puff of gas produced a great atmospheric pressure.

The formation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas doubtless caused thousands to die of sheer suffocation before the fire itself reached them.

This would explain the condition of the bodies which are covered by superficial asellings and superficial burns, caused by the great cloud of fire which followed the first gust of gas from the volcano.

After this there came a shower of stones, some as large as apples. All the dead are covered by a layer of ashes ranging in depth from a few inches to a foot or more.

Saw Mountain Burst.

An inhabitant of Morne Rouge, a town of 600 inhabitants, seven kilometers from St. Pierre, who was watching the volcano at the moment of the catastrophe, says that there were seven luminous points on the volcano's side just before it burst.

He said that all about him when the explosion came there was a terrible suction of air, which seemed to be dragging him irresistibly toward the mountain in spite of his resistance.

The volcano then emitted a sheet of flame, which swept down toward St. Pierre. There was no sharp distinct sound of explosion, as when a great cannon is fired, but only a faint rumbling.

He thinks that the entire outbreak that did all the work of havoc did not last more than thirty seconds.

Then there was complete darkness for ten minutes, caused by the dense volumes of sulphurous smoke and clouds of dust and shattered rocks.

Out of Fire's Reach.

A few trunks of trees still standing show that the wave of fire stopped about two hundred meters from the suburb of Carbet. The houses are almost all destroyed in that place. On the Cluse estate, near St. Pierre, a few buildings are untouched.

Those who were in them, however, were all found dead. They had been suffocated. The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage, to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins as though about to get in the carriage when stricken down.

A boy lay dead at his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house, he

SAW MONT PELEE EXPLODE

Inhabitant of Morne Rouge Tells How the Mountain Burst and Sent Its Death-Dealing Cloud Down Upon the City—Many Escaped by Diving.

PORT DE FRANCE, May 15.—The approach to St. Pierre is easier. The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished and representatives of the commercial houses from Port de France are digging in search of documents and valuables.

The town is a mass of indescribable ruins, which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top.

The number of the victims is so great in spots that in the great heaps of crumbling dead identification of individuals is difficult.

The deadly odor makes the work dangerous to the searchers. Thus far 2,000 bodies have been found and disinterred from the ruins. Of these 392 have been buried.

Work of Pressure.

On the ground floor room of the hospital there is a mass of twisted iron beds to be seen, but no trace of fire. It is supposed that an enormous puff of gas produced a great atmospheric pressure.

The formation of sulphuretted hydrogen gas doubtless caused thousands to die of sheer suffocation before the fire itself reached them.

This would explain the condition of the bodies which are covered by superficial asellings and superficial burns, caused by the great cloud of fire which followed the first gust of gas from the volcano.

After this there came a shower of stones, some as large as apples. All the dead are covered by a layer of ashes ranging in depth from a few inches to a foot or more.

Saw Mountain Burst.

An inhabitant of Morne Rouge, a town of 600 inhabitants, seven kilometers from St. Pierre, who was watching the volcano at the moment of the catastrophe, says that there were seven luminous points on the volcano's side just before it burst.

He said that all about him when the explosion came there was a terrible suction of air, which seemed to be dragging him irresistibly toward the mountain in spite of his resistance.

The volcano then emitted a sheet of flame, which swept down toward St. Pierre. There was no sharp distinct sound of explosion, as when a great cannon is fired, but only a faint rumbling.

He thinks that the entire outbreak that did all the work of havoc did not last more than thirty seconds.

Then there was complete darkness for ten minutes, caused by the dense volumes of sulphurous smoke and clouds of dust and shattered rocks.

Out of Fire's Reach.

A few trunks of trees still standing show that the wave of fire stopped about two hundred meters from the suburb of Carbet. The houses are almost all destroyed in that place. On the Cluse estate, near St. Pierre, a few buildings are untouched.

Those who were in them, however, were all found dead. They had been suffocated. The body of an old man was found lying by a carriage, to which a pair of dead horses were harnessed. The old man was still holding the reins as though about to get in the carriage when stricken down.

A boy lay dead at his side. The features of both were calm. Inside the house, he

SAW MONT PELEE EXPLODE

Inhabitant of Morne Rouge Tells How the Mountain Burst and Sent Its Death-Dealing Cloud Down Upon the City—Many Escaped by Diving.

PORT DE FRANCE, May 15.—The approach to St. Pierre is easier. The fires in the wrecked buildings of the city are extinguished and representatives of the commercial houses from Port de France are digging in search of documents and valuables.

The town is a mass of indescribable ruins, which bear a striking resemblance to those of Pompeii. In places here and there are stretches of walls of houses several yards long which are still erect, but battered and crushed in at the top.

The number of the victims is so great in spots that in the great heaps of crumbling dead identification of individuals is difficult.

The deadly odor makes the work dangerous